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It is reported that the Democratic lead ers in South Carolina are weary of Tillmarism and would be pleased to return to

Carolina, goes out of office to-day, his suc- trolled by boards composed of members of

The repeal of the duty on coal has had no effect upon the price of the article in disappointment as is that of the freetrader over the loss of a topic for a daily

One of the statements in President Mitch ell's address, Monday night, which will at tract wide attention is that saloons are less numerous in localities where labor is well organized than those where there are no la bor organizations.

In the case of an acceptable United States the people-a fact which has been demonstrated in the re-election of Senator Fair-

The senatorial contest in Colorado has used a resort to revolutionary political methods by both parties. The unseating of members of the House by the Republicans the ousting of the Lieutenant Governor by the Democrats in the Senate are among the methods that seem to be regarded as fair politics out there.

The objection to the Goodwine Reformatory bill is not so much that it proposes to change the board of managers from four that it would set an example and establish a precedent of legislating a of office for unassigned reasons, which would be sure to be followed by future legislatures in the case of other

It is the opinion of Eastern sugar men American Sugar Refining Comcontrols the American Beet-sugar Company. President Havemeyer has quietly Colorado and Michigan. Having secured management of the said Reformatory is legislation, and drew this as the several such properties, it is said the head of the sugar trust notified Mr. Oxnard that he must sell or fight, and he sold.

Indiana has lost too much money by the hasty and improper location of its institutions to repeat the blunder in proceeding to establish an epileptic home. The locations of the Reformatory and State Prison are bad in many respects and good in none. One insane asylum was located without reference to drainage, so that it has cost to obtain sewerage as it cost to erect the building. And there

For those who have rated General Freont among the bright lights of the Repub-Hean party it is unfortunate that a recent the House brought to light the candals incident to his command in Missouri in 1861. He showed himself visionary and unequal to the task he had undertaken. He became a victim of rapacious army contractors, but his unpardonable sin was in consenting to be a bolting candidate for President against Lincoln.

Senator Elkins, who was secretary of war who named Fort Harrison at Helena, Mont., ays it was named for Gen. William Henry Harrison at the request of Gen. Benjamin This settles that question and removes an objection that some have made to naming the post at this city in honor of Benjamin Harrison, as President Roosevelt desired it should be. However, the whole matter should be left to the national government and the military authorities.

Statute laws of the State concerning corshould be revised and codified, but Senator Matson's bill on the subject n to the objection of involving too much expense. A commission consisting of five members to receive each \$1,000 a year, with a clerk at \$3,000 a year, and other assistants aggregating \$3,000 a year, and all years, would make a total of \$52,000. There would probably have to be an approfor stationery and sundries. It possible to have the corpora of the State codified and revised in less time and at less expense than this.

decorum befitting the occasion. The nomi-DAILY JOURNAL nating and seconding speeches in both branches of the Legislature were all in good taste and were marked by an unmistakable tone of sincerity. Individually and collectively the speakers voiced the strong hold that Senator Fairbanks has gained on this subject than that made a few days upon the party and the people, and their ago by Representative Harley, who was appreciation of the service he has rendered the State and Nation. Of the many able men elected or re-elected to the Senate yesterday none will have a more loyal, devoted and unwavering constituency than Senator Fairbanks.

SENATOR GOODWINE'S REFORM-

ATORY BILL. Judging from the information at hand 60 cents | thus far public opinion is strongly opposed Five cents per month for periods less than a to the passage of Senator Goodwine's bill to reorganize the Indiana Reformatory. The reasons assigned for the opposition are mainly on the line of those already given by the Journal and are based on considerations of public policy, good government and political consistency. The Journal is of opinion that those considerations furnish teen, twenty or twenty-four-page paper, a 2-cent ground enough for opposing the bill without going into the personal aspects of the case. As yet no reasons of public policy have been stated why the bill should pass, and very strong ones are given why it should not. It is believed that those who favor the bill would find it impossible to give any reason of that kind for abandoning the policy of nonpartisan management of the State institutions, and not only facing but taking a long step towards a return to the vicious policy of former years. Nothing in the recent record of the Re-

publican party in this State has been more LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets; Louisville Book Co., 264 Fourth avenue, and Bluefeld Bros., 442 proval than its successful fight for removing the State institutions from politics and placing them under nonpartisan control. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House, Ebbitt | The Republican State convention of 1884 declared in favor of "such change of the law as shall take the administration of the prisons and the Reformatory and benevolent institutions of the State out of the domain of party politics." In a canvass of the entire State Gen. Benjamin Harrison advocated this policy in every speech he made. The Journal advocated it from the beginning. The Republican convention in 1890 said: "We demand that our State institutions be placed above the level Ligutenant Governor Tillman, of South of partisan politics, and that they be concessor having been elected last November. different political parties appointed by the He will have leisure to devote to his private | Governor." The State convention of 1892 affairs, which are likely to require atten- declared that "We demand an absolutely nonpartisan management of the benevolent, penal and reformatory institutions of the State through boards whose members shall be appointed by the Governor from the different political parties of the State." Those declarations and public agitation of the question resulted in the passage of laws which, as far as possible, removed all the State institutions from politics and placed them under nonpartisan control. A reversal of that policy or a variation from it in the case of any institution could only be justified by proof that it has been a failure or by other high considerations of public welfare. So far from this being true the manmodels for other States to imitate. Gov-"Never in the history of the benevolent institutions of the State has the man-

scandal." In the year that this was written lis an infamous mayor and enabled the Warden Hert was offered the superintend- Democrats in the Minneapolis congresency of the Boston Almshouse and Deputy Warden Garvin was offered the wardenship | candidate for Congress who could not be of the Connecticut State Prison. Thus the elected. They desire every local nominaimprovement of the institutions under non-States. A legislative committee appointed in 1901 to visit and report upon all the be permitted to vote in Republican pri-State institutions consisted of Senator contained many details, they said: "The committee desires to commend in general the management of the institutions visited, believing that Indiana now has the services of a number of the ablest men in this country at the heads of many of these institutions." Later, when there were vague and irresponsible charges of mismanage- features, agree to be controlled by the law ment in the Reformatory, a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Ball, Garner, Whitcomb, Bonham, Joss and Cregor, was appointed to investigate the institution. This | jeced to Senator Thompson's bill, but Mr. strategic parts of the country, including committee reported unanimously that "the Harris saw how insistence might defeat all

> good, and the work of successful reform in the matter of the control and management thereof has gradually progressed until said Reformatory is numbered among the best. Therefore, the judgment of your committee, from all the evidence before it, is that the charges made against the management of said Reformatory are not sustained." No person who knows the present members of the board-two Republicans and two Democrats of high standing and unimpeachable character-believes that there has been any wrongdoing or irregularity under their management or any deviation from the strict letter of the law. To legislate them

out of office without an investigation and without charges would be grossly unjust to them and a violation of the spirit of the law which says they may be removed only upon charges of misconduct or neglect of

In view of these and other reasons like nature which might be cited the Journal believes that the passage of the Goodwine bill would be a departure from sound principle and good administrative methods, and an entering wedge that will ultimately destroy the last vestige of the nonpartisan control of the State's great

CONVICT LABOR.

The bills presented by Senator Matson and by Mr. Harley in the House propose the best possible disposition of the convict labor question at this time. The present law provides that all existing contracts shall cease Oct. 1, 1904. The present provision for employing convicts in this State is universally conceded to be one of the best in the country, and it should not abolished unless something better is substituted for it. In the present state of information and experience on the subject uggested, and it is not likely anything better can be devised during the present ession. In the absence of such provision all existing contracts will end at the date above named and the State's convicts will lapse into idleness. Common sense teaches, and it is the testimony of all prison managers, that idleness, besides being expensive to the State, is demoralizing, hurtful and cruel to convicts. Convicts are an in-The re-election of Senator Fairbanks yes- | significant and undeserving class com-

State owes them a duty which is the more obligatory because it has assumed control of them. It has no right to impose upon them unnecessarily demoralizing conditions as enforced idleness would be. Perhaps no stronger statement was ever made warden of the State prison several years. It was instructive and worthy of study by prison managers and reformers. He said: The Legislature of 1895, in answer to the convict labor system, and for two years after I went to the prison as warden we had a condition of affairs that almost drove me wild and that drove the prisoners frantic. Prior to 1895 all the convicts had been employed on contracts. The bill of 1895 forbade the renewal of any of these contracts and I had 500 idle men on my hands. Necessarily the prisoners were kept in their cells almost twenty-four hours of every day, and I have had men call me to their cell doors, and with tears streamng down their faces beg me to take them out and put them at any kind of work, just so they were given some sort of employ-Well, I had to do something, and as I had a small appropriation for some new buildings I put a good many of the men at work tearing down one of the old buildings. We arranged the work with the idea of killing time-not of accomplishing anything. We had the building torn down brick by brick and timber by timber. Then we had every brick cleaned and piled in the farthest corner of the yard. Then we had the men set at work at taking the old nails out of every piece of timber, and when that

nails; we put the men to straightening | in it. them. When they were all straightened we threw them away, for they were worth-Then we started to build the new building, and I put two or three hundred men at work carrying brick, one at a time, in-stead of by the hodful, from the piles in the remote corner of the yard to the brick masons. All the work was done on this scale, but in the course of time it was finished and the men were idle again. I was in desperate straits and I even put some of the men at work with wornout files polishing the grated doors that had grown dingy and rusty, and they worked at that

until the bars shone like polished silver. This is very strong testimony as to the wholesome influence of labor. There is something pathetic in the idea of convicts begging with tears in their eyes to be given something to do, and the former warden's testimony as to the devices adopted to give them occupation is almost amusing. It New York Tribune. shows that conviction for crime does not idleness is brutalizing.

The bills above referred to assume, and rightly, as the Journal believes, that with the information now at hand no better system than the one now in force in this State can be devised, and therefore they propose to extend it for five years and await the result of further experience. The most desirable system of employing convicts is one which provides, primarily, for the punishment and reformation of the prisoner and the least competition for free labor, and, secondarily for the revenue of the State. No plan has yet been suggested that meets this ideal condition, but the poorest of all plans would be better than idleness In the present state of information on the subject it is believed the Legislature cannot do better than continue the present system a few years longer.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION BILL. There are a few excellent men in this world who have little influence because they have ideas of their own which they will not yield. To compromise, in the view agement of all the institutions has greatly of these men, is to be recreant to duty, to improved, and they are now regarded as be guilty of cowardice. Yet they must know that all constitutions and all useful such gentlemen have one idea about a primary election law. It may be the best; yet agement been more efficient or so free from | it must be admitted that it gave Minneaposional district to nominate a Republican tion to be made by direct vote at the pripartison control was recognized in other mary. The Journal believes that it is the better method when only Republicans shall maries and only Democrats in Democratic Goodwine, chairman, and Representatives primaries. But if such direct primaries Artman and Garner. In their report, which | cannot be obtained the Journal believes that a lawfully conducted primary for the election of delegates to nominate candidates is infinitely better than the vicious primary of a few years ago. Anything is better than that.

Will not those excellent citizens, who of development? Probably Mr. Harris has vanced measure that could be passed by the Legislature. There are those who may not believe that "half a loaf is better than no bread," but men who have had no bread for a long time, and these only, can tell how comparatively satisfying a half loaf

It is possible that the plan suggested by the officers of the Commercial Club may not be the best in practice. The legalized primary is yet in the experimental period. Infallibility is not a common attribute of

The Indianola (Miss.) postoffice will come up in Congress under Representative Crumfor the correspondence in the case. It is the Democrats will try to put the President in the wrong. A Democratic member is quoted as saying: "We are determined to get at the real question, and that is the breaking of the law by the Presdent. If we grant that the postmaster was threatened, there is a law for the President to enforce without going to work and closing the office, thus punishing a whole community for the alleged lawless actions of a few individuals." There is no law requiring the establishment or continuance of a postoffice at any point, and the President may discontinue any office for cause. Instead of blaming the President, the people of Indianola should blame the rowdy element of their town for compelling the President to take action in the matter

The bill introduced yesterday by Senator Hendee would make an important change of legal procedure in this State by authorizing the attorney general, in certain cases. to bring an original suit in the Supreme Court, which shall thereupon issue summons for a defendant to appear and answer. The advantage of such a law would be that important cases involving public rights or interests could be brought to hearing in the highest tribunal of the State without waiting the sometimes slow pro-

cess of passage through the lower courts. It will take some time for the Indiana call it the "Bobbs-Merrill Company." Still, of the splendid system of managing our though it has been the Bowen-Merrill Com-

change of title in the history of this house -a process of evolution and the "merging" of two bookshops having given it the name with which it is just parting. Long-time residents remember Stewart & Bowen, Merrill & Hubbard, Merrill, Meigs & Co., and the union of the two original establish- to the scheme to oust the Reformatory ments into the one which has made itself so widely known. However, as there is no longer any representative of the Bowen family in the firm, and as Mr. Bobbs, the but they may have to revise their opinion. president of the company, has had much to do with the present prosperity and standing demands of organized labor, abolished the of the house, it is but proper that his name should appear. It is known as one of the most enterprising and successful publishing houses in the country and under its new title will doubtless go on to further noteworthy achievements.

THE HUMORISTS.

Unusual.

Chicago News. "Speak louder." said the judge, "so the jury can hear you.' "Why," asked the witness, in astonishment, 'are they interested in the case?"

Mrs. Dumley-I don't see why you call him a

Extortionate. Philadelphia Record.

liberal writer.

Mrs. Wise-Why not?

"but not ketchin'."

Mrs. Dumley-Why, he charges \$2 for his last was done we had about four barrels of the book, and it's only got about seventy-five pages

Her Way of Saying It.

Washington Star. "No," said Miss Cayenne, "I shouldn't say that he is illiterate." "What should you say?"

learn to spell or pronounce." Contagious Verses "Ketchin'."

"That his vocabulary is too large. He has

acquired more words than he has had time to

"This fishin' fever seems to be contagious," said the stranger, noting the long row of anglers perched upon the creek bank. "Yes, it's contagious all right," said the man who had been fishing four hours without a nibble,

Aids to Memory.

Cyrus was asked how he managed to remember the name of every soldier under him. "It's easy," replied the great Persian. "When I lived in the suburbs I used to buy all my wife's threads and ribbons." Marveling at the simplicity of genius, they

Youthful Flatterer.

Chicago Tribune. "When I get to be a man, papa," said his little

four-year-old, "I'm going to have a great big nustache like yours." That boy has been feeding on candy ever since.

As He Thought.

Philadelphia Press. Saphead-We should be good friends. We are o congenial in many respects. Miss Pert-Indeed!

Saphead-Yes, we-ah-both think alike, you Miss Pert-O Mr. Saphead, do you really con-

THE REFORMATORY BILL.

Senator Lindley Sees No Evidence that the Governor Is Back of It.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: One of the acknowledged safeguards of our republic is the freedom of speechthe freedom of the press. No influence is more potent in directing, controling, checkor promoting any movement. With great power, great opportunity, is espeassociated great responsibility. Society would not deprive the press of this power for weal (or woe as is sometimes the case), but would only suggest that those to whom such powers are delegated should consider carefully before spreading broadcast before the public in the name of reform any statement or allegation which may do irreparable wrong to someone, and inflict wounds upon innocent though sensitive victims.

I refer particularly to the manner in which some of our newspapers are walking over his excellency Governor Durbin with nails in their boots, charging that he inspires the so-called ripper bill introduced Senator Goodwine, assuming at the with danger to the well-being of our State institutions. Assuming further, that there is nothing wrong in the management formatory; that the report of the committee exonerated the management of all blame; that everything was lovely and the remember correctly, it was charged at the time by the Democratic press that that cratic members of that committee might

throw some light on the subject. I beg to refer to the record that Governor Durbin has made during the two years of his incumbency in office. His method of procedure has been such that he has acquired the appellation of a "business Governor;" that is, he has applied business principles to official duties, the same principles to which may be attributed his eminent success as a business man in private life. In both cases it has worked well. There has never been a failure in any of efforts to subserve the best interests the State. The State debt is being rapidly canceled. Our Governor has won the confidence of the people. No Governor we have ever had has looked more carefully after the details of affairs than he, his sole purpose seeming to be to do that which will be best for the public welfare. It is fair to assume under the circumstances that he may be in possession of facts not known to the newspapers that criticise him so severely. If there was any whitewashing two years ago let it be uncovered now. "Let no guilty man escape" is Republican I very much doubt that indiscriminate criticism of public officials is productive of good. Certainly no public interest can be subserved by bringing our public servants into disrepute by heaping ridicule upon them. If anything is wrong, uncover The man with a newspaper has the

advantage. It is very unwise to become involved in a controversy with a news-Governor Durbin has no choice but to smart under the lashings of the public He cannot afford to take official notice of public criticism. It is not fair that he should be charged with being the instigator of any measure pending before the General Assembly. If the chief executive is to be held in a large measure responsible for the conduct of the different public nstitutions of the State it is certainly unfair to deny him the right of exercising a "free hand." I do not subscribe to the loctrine, "Once in grace always in grace." Frequent overhauling of our public institutions will prevent many abuses that are liable to spring up under the security of long tenure. I submit that the evidence does not warrant the charge that Governor Durbin is back of the ripper bill; but if he were he would not be transcending his prerogative as the chief guardian of the State's welfare. THOS. J. LINDLEY.

Views of Indiana Editors.

Indianapolis, Jan. 20

The opposition that has developed in the few days to the Southern Reformatory ripper bill will no doubt cause the nembers of the Senate to think twice before they vote it. If there is any good reason for the passage of this bill it has not been given up to this writing.—Greensburg Review.

It is a deliberate attempt to overthrow the nonpartisan control of our State institutions and turn them back into politics State administration. It means a wrecking public institutions on a business basis and terday was conducted with the dignity and | pared with organized free labor, yet the | pany for many years, this is not the first | turning them over to a lot of ward heelers | defendants will now get new trials.

and dead-broke politicians in order that they may be pillaged; or else used to build up a machine which shall manipulate the entire politics of the State.-Richmond

If Senator Goodwine thinks he is helping his gubernatorial boom by lending himself management, against which there is not suspicion of a charge, he is very much mistaken. The people of Indiana had begun to consider Goodwine as a possible leader, -Crawfordsville Journal.

It is likely that Governor Durbin is far from pleased at the storm of protest against his bill to punish the board of the Jeffersonville Reformatory. Still the people of Indiana are far from pleased that he should exert the influence of the chief executive's office to gratify his personal dislikes. Mr. Durbin must remember that Governor Durbin prostitutes the dignity of his office when he stoops to revenge a slight put upon Winfield T. Durbin.-Terre Haute

The bill introduced by Senator Goodwine known as the "Ripper bill" we believe is a bad measure. The treatment the Governor received was not justified, but we do not believe it the province of the Legislature to take up the troubles of the executive and his boards. The Legislature has troubles enough of its own. Such tactics we believe bad policy. If such a precedent is established every institution of the State may be at the mercy of partisan Legislatures. The animus of the movement should condemn it.-Noblesville Ledger.

We have no doubt if the measure shall become a law that the new board will be as free from partisanship and as well qualione. There appear to be other reasons why the board should be reorganized outside of the board's discourtesy to the Gov-ernor. There is a general belief, whether well founded or not, that former Superin-tendent Hert's administration ought to be made by Senator Foraker in his speech of investigated, especially his relation to the companies that had contracts with the prison of which he now appears to be manager or superintendent .- Columbus Repub-

BLANKET REMONSTRANCES

plication of the System.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The secrecy of the ballot is one of the bulwarks of political liberty. The secret ballot enables the citizen to vote without retard all business of the Senate until his the Senate: William A. Richards, Wyomfear or favor, uninfluenced by others, free from any domination. It is quite clear that the right to vote would be a mere mockery without the secrecy of the ballot. It seems to me that this right had been dangerously into the debate, saying that he indorsed invaded by the blanket remonstrance law every word of Senator Beveridge's report which, it is insisted, is equivalent to a and approved the course the Indiana senalocal option law. It seems to me that if it had ever been the intention of the Legislature to pass a local option law, they with unusual vigor, saying he is unalterwould have given the citizen the same op- ably opposed to the omnibus measure, that portunity to vote his own sentiment, untrammeled by outside influences, as is given in every other case of voting. But in the | idge and that he expected to stand by the case of the blanket remonstrance, considering the signing of a power of attorney, or the refusal to sign it, equivalent to a vote, the voter is not free to do as he pleases. The community being divided on the question, no matter what the voter does, he has cause to fear to incur the enmity of one part of the community. To the business man who depends upon the good will of all his neighbors the situation in such a case, especially in smaller cities and towns, becomes greatly embarrassing. This blanket remonstrance business which compels the citizens to declare themselves publicly for or against a public measure, has carried strife and animosity everywhere, has destroyed the peace and harmony between the citizens of many communities, and has engendered a good deal of bitter feeling. Furthermore, it has been the

source of astounding corruption. It is not probable that the Fourth ward of this city stands on a lower moral level than any other community in this State. Now, what did the trial in the Schafer case in that ward disclose? According to the decision of Judge Allen there were twenty triplicates and 110 duplicates among the signatures. That is to say, twenty persons voted -beg pardon, signed the power three times, and 110, two times. That fraud was intended was shown by the fact that those who signed oftener than once, each time signed in a different manner, changing the order of initials of christian names. There was the name of one dead person. Had he risen from the grave for the purpose of signing? Fifty-nine of the signers did not live in the ward. Is it possible, in view of the other frauds, that this was merely a mistake? Was it also merely a mistake that a large number of minors, one not older than seventeen years, had signed the

sented to and signed by women? Many persons testified that their names were written under the power without their knowledge and consent, and the court took occasion to say: "The liberty which has een taken with other people's names in his connection can only be accounted for on the theory that the parties concerned did not at the time realize the serious import of what they were doing." But can same time that it is a bad bill, fraught | the same be said of those who presented the document for signature? There are many who testified that the matter was falsely represented to them, of the Jeffersonville Reformatory, and has but the court decided that the signatures not been. It may be claimed that an ex- must stand, because one who can read

power? Was it a mistake that it was pre-

haustive investigation was made two years | cannot excuse himself by saying that he did ago by the General Assembly of the con- not understand the contents or the effect dition of affairs at the Jeffersonville Re- of a document he signed. Nevertheless there remained not enough honest signatures to make power valid. It bore 1,736 signatures; 1,387 were necessary; so there goose occupied an exalted position. If I must have been at least 350 dishonest or fraudulent signatures. How many more there were the judge did not say. Think of report bore unmistakable evidence of a it! Think of the amount of persuasion to large quantity of lime and water thor- | commit fraud, and the willingness to comoughly mixed and applied with a brush, mit it! Think of the women and boys who The lapse of time seems to give color to were dragged into it. Is not at least the whether an this must not harm the morals of a community much more than any number of saloons can harm them

Now the remonstrators find themselves n the unpleasant position that they are liable for the costs, amounting to more than \$1,200. Not each for his pro rata share, but each for the whole amount. Until paid, the judgment stands as a lien against the property of each of them. t strikes me that they have never been fully and honestly informed phase of the matter.

Now, I ask in all sincerity whether these planket remonstrances do not do much more harm than good; whether they are not harmful and dangerous from a practical political, as well as moral standpoint think it can safely be said that the Legislature never intended, nor foresaw them. Indianapolis, Jan. 19.

W. C. T. U. PRUDES REBUKED.

Lady Somerset's View of the White House Picture "Love and Life." LONDON, Jan 20 .- Lady Henry Somer-

set, in an open letter, published to-day, says she regrets the objections raised by "certain workers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of America" against Watts's picture, representing "Love and Life." in the White House. "As president Woman's Christian Temperance continues Lady Henry, that it should be made clear that the obections raised by a few women are not held by a majority of the great tempersociety, which realizes that that ance wonderful allegorical picture has in it nothing but tender, beautiful teaching. with the purity of treatment and intention which marks all that great master's work. would not perhaps have made this statement so emphatically were it not for the fact that I knew that Frances Willard shared my views in this matter and would certainly have deprecated the criticisms that have been made by women who have done most excellent work, but who probably have no discrimination in judging of the moral effects of works of art.'

New Comet Observed. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 20 .- A tele-

gram has been received at the Harvard College observatory from Professor Kreutz. at Kiel observatory, stating that a comet discovered by Giacobini at Nice, Jan. 15. was observed at Nice Jan. 19, 2498, Greenwich mean time, in right ascension 22 hours, 57 minutes, 48 seconds, and declination plus 1 degree, 16 minutes, 24 seconds. Daily motion in right ascension, plus 1 minute, 8 seconds; daily motion in declination, plus 12 minutes.

Refused to Reopen Appeals Cases.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 20.-The Court Appeals to-day overruled a motion by the commonwealth for a rehearing of the appeals in the murder conspiracy cases of Caleb Powers and James Howard. The court held that it had no jurisdiction to repen the business of a closed term.

EXCHANGE OF THRUSTS BY SENA-TORS BEVERIDGE AND QUAY.

Indianian Accused by the Pennsylanian of Making a False Statement. Which He Modified to "Untrue."

INTERRUPTION IN THE HOUSE

MR. COCHRAN CALLED AN ANANIAS BY A WELL-DRESSED WOMAN.

When He Said Canadians Might Change Attitude Toward England the Woman Shouted "You Lie!"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 .- In the liveliest

debate of this session of Congress Senator

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Beveridge and Senator Hanna this fied to perform its duties as the present afternoon put to rout Senator Quay and other advocates of the omnibus statehood bill. The debate came up unexpectedly. Senator Beveridge havmade by Senator Foraker in his speech of yesterday. He was drawn into a debate, however, by Senators Clay, of Georgia, and Carmack, of Tennessee, minority leaders, who injected into the discussion the question of party platforms on the statehood question. Senator Quay declared that the committee on territories, of which Senator the date of the regular meeting, will be Some of the Evils Resulting from Ap- Beveridge is chairman, was responsible for | convened on Thursday to receive the report. the delay in getting a vote on the question, but he 'dropped out of the colloquy when the Indiana senator declared that Quay was the first senator who had said he would to-day sent the following nominations to desire for a vote could be fulfilled. At ing, now assistant commissioner, to be the mention of the attitude of the last Re- commissioner of the general land office; publican national convention on the statehood question Senator Hanna threw himself tor had taken. The Ohio senator spoke public sentiment was with Senator Beverreport and the Indiana senator until the end of the controversy. The galleries contained the largest number of visitors of any session this year except on the opening

> The Associated Press says: The Senate passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. When the statehood bill was taken up Mr. Quay demanded an immediate vote.

"Before any other senator has a chance to talk on this bill?" asked Mr. Beveridge. last year. "Yes. I don't care whether another person speaks on the bill or not. I am pre-

pared for a vote now," replied Mr. Quay. Mr. Beveridge opposed the suggestion. "The bill is being willfully obstructed by knows that better than the senator from

Indiana." Mr. Beveridge responded by saying that the thing to do was to find out who was really obstructing. will discover that by a vote," retorted Mr. Quay. Mr. Beveridge said it was the same old tion of the birthday of John Wesley to be

argument. "We have the votes and are ready to go ahead." Mr. Quay interrupted with a proposition one of that unanimous consent be given for a vote tion. on the bill on Saturday, the 24th inst. Mr. Beveridge showed some irritation at the interruption, saying it was hardly pertinent to the point he was discussing. The senator from Pennsylvania," said Mr. Beveridge, "has secured pledges and has surrounded himself with a corps so impervious to the assaults of reason that he proposes to rush the bill through. "The statement of the senator from In-

diana," said Mr. Quay, " is entirely false, which he later corrected to "untrue." Mr. Beveridge characterized Mr. Quay's use of his words "willful obstruction" audacious because, he said, Mr. Quay had announced that unless he got what he demanded, needful legislation would be side-

Mr. Beveridge then proceeded to discuss the bill, favoring joint statehood for Okiahoma and Indian Territory. On the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Quay submitted a number of propositions for the fixing of a day when a vote could be taken, but to all such Mr. Beveridge objected. Senator Hanna spoke briefly in opposition to the bill and at 4:35 p. m. the Senate adjourned

The prospect of a congestion of business in the Senate is such that the senators constituting the Republican committee on 'order of business" met to-day to adjust the claims of conflicting measures. The conference was attended by all the memthere was a unanimous agreement give precedence to appropriation bills and conference reports over all other matters. Beyond this it was decided that the statehood bill should continue to occupy the position it now holds, as the unfinished reciprocity treaty should be given second

"YOU LIE!" SHE CRIED.

Woman Who Objected to the Statement of a Texas Congressman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.-The House today passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and subsequently began consideration of the Philippine coinage bill. be great we are glad, if the floods over-The general debate on the District bill was largely devoted to discussion of the Alaska boundary line dispute. The discussion was interrupted at one stage when a woman in the gallery told Mr. Cochran, of Texas, that

When the debate opened Mr. Sheppard, of Texas, talked of trusts, using exceedingly strong language in his denunciation of the existing condition of affairs. He ridiculed President Roosevelt's anti-trust campaign, declaring that in view of his performances his Minneapolis speech was a "disheartening mockery." To call him the anti-trust candidate for 1904, he said, was "the most colossal jest of the time." Mr. Sheppard also denounced John D. Rockefeiler and J. Pierpont Morgan.

Mr. Cochran discussed the Alaska boundary dispute, criticising severely the "surender" to England, which he termed "cowardly and pusillanimous.' "How about the surrender under a Democratic administration of the territory be-

tween Latitude 49 and 54:40?" asked Mr.

That was in the period of our weakness." epiled Mr. Cochran, "when the fear of the result of war with England bore heavily upon public men. Now, in the time of our strength, we supinely permit another land grab by the same land-grabbing country.' Mr. Hepburn, replying to Mr. Cochran, went back again to the history of

Democratic surrender" of Oregon 'Was not Daniel Webster secretary state when the negotiatons for the surrender were arranged, and had not a Whig administration succeeded, owing to the death of a Democratic President?" asked Mr. Cochran. 'James Buchanan negotiated the treaty."

esponded Mr. Hepburn, "Mr. Polk approved it and a Democratic Senate ratified it. Now the great gentleman whose party surrendered a territory in the North equal to eight States and the empire of Texas in the South denounces as the 'crime of the century' the possible surrender of a narrow strip of territory way up at the sixtieth parallel of latitude. Something of a stir was caused just be-

Mr. Cochran concluded by an unexpected interruption from the women's gallery. Mr. Cochran was speaking of the "truckling policy of the United States to country; may she ever remain the "Ben-Great Britain." "When that truckling Hur" in the race of nations."

ceased," he declared, the people of Canada, now intensely loyal to England, would change their attitude.

"You lie!" shouted a stylishly-dressed woman in clear, ringing tones. All eyes were turned on the ladies' gallery, where the speaker leaned forward defiantly, as if she intended to say something further. But a companion pulled her back, and im-

mediately after she left the gallery. Mr. Sulzer, of New York, also participated in the debate concerning the Alaskan boundary line, maintaining that there was no doubt of the title of the United States to the disputed territory. He said that un-less we took and held that territory future generations would denounce us as we denounced all who had any part in the sur-

Without substantial amendment the bill was passed.

Suggestion from the Attorney General WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 .- The appropriations committee of the Senate and House each has received a letter from Attorney General Knox suggesting a change in the appropriation of \$500,000 to be expended under the direction of the attorney general in the enforcement of the Sherman antitrust act and laws amendatory thereof, which passed the House on Dec. 17 last. Instead of using this large amount in the employment of special counsel, etc., to conduct proceedings under the anti-trust act, the attorney general suggests that an act be passed increasing the permanent force of the Department of Justice. He recommends that authority be granted for the appointment of an assistant to the attorney general, a new office, one additional assistant attorney general and two expert and confidential stenographers and type-

The Anti-Trust Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 .- Representatives Littlefield, Overstreet and Powers, the Republican members of the subcommittee of the judiciary committee, have practically completed the anti-trust bill on which they have been at work since early in the session. A meeting of the full subcommittee will be held to-morrow. If a report is agreed on by the subcommittee, it is probable the judiciary committee, which was adjourned Monday to meet at the call of the chairman anticipating that the subcommittee might be ready to report before

New Land Commissioner. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 .- The President J. H. Fimple, Ohio, assistant commissioner of the general land office. Navy-Commander Charles W. Rae, to be captain; Lieut. Commander John K. Barton, to be commander. Army-Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Swigert, Ninth Cavalry, to be colonel; Major Edward A. Goodwin, Tenth Cavalry, to be

lieutenant colonel.

National Capital Notes. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 .- Secretary Hay is confined to his home to-day by an attack of illness caused by a cold he received on

his trip to New York. Secretary Root has returned to the Senate military committee with a strong recommendation for its passage, the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to General Chaffee and the officers and men

under his command in China. The annual readjustment of the rate of countervailing duty to be assessed against sugar imported from Austria-Hungary results in a reduction of about fifty cents a ton from the rates assessed during the

oleted to-day by the house committee, carries \$153,430,049 against \$138,416,598 under the current law. The estimate was \$153,010,520. The principal items in the bill are as follows: Railway mail service, \$38,242,000, about two millions in excess of the current appropriadiscussion," said Mr. Quay, "and no one tion; rural free delivery, \$12,619,300, which is \$5,090,100 more than the current appropria-

> The house committee on agriculture to-day reported the agricultural appropriation bill. It carries \$5,238,860, an increase of \$29,900 over the last appropriation and \$400,000 less than the estimates. President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to attend the bicentennial celebra-

one of the principal speakers at the celebra-ELOQUENT TRIBUTE

held in New York on Feb. 26. He will be

FREDERICK LANDIS SPEAKS ON "IN-DIANA AND THE NATION."

Eleventh District Congressman-Elect Wins Warm Commendation at the

Quill Club Dinner.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, Jan. 20 .- Frederick Landis, congressman-elect from the Eleventh district of Indiana, responded to the toast, "Indiana and the Nation," at the dinner given by the Quill Club at the Hotel Savoy to-night. Mr. Landis was accorded a hearty reception and he was frequently applauded during his address. Some of his bers of the committee, but was without ap- auditors grew enthusiastic over his elopreciable results, except in the one respect | quence and coupled his name with that of Charles B. Landis, his brother, and the eloquent Senator Beveridge. Mr. Landis reviewed the struggles of the pioneers of Indiana, and told how they had carved business of the Senate, and that the Cuban one of the greatest States of the Union-

great in all things-out of a wilderness In conclusion he said: "Indiana is proud of New York and Chicago and Seattle and every single inch of soil beneath our flag. She can ask but few such benefactions, but she wants every harbor made attractive for commerce; she cannot be invaded, but she wants powerful fortifications from Maine to Florida to protect our brothers on the seaboard. Our sympathies, our affections, our ambition are national. If the wheat crop of Dakota

whelm Mississippi we are sad, and we aid "Whenever a battleship is christened in honor of another State we rejoice, and Indiana wants this Nation to have a navy that can defend her majesty against any crisis that may come. History and geography alike admonish us of this need. archies must have armies and armies must have taxpayers and taxpayers must have their minds diverted from the ever-grow-ing spirit of democracy, and the only way to do this is to wage foreign war. Africa will soon be exhausted. Asia will follow soon or late, and then the world will look

toward South America. "The Monroe doctrine, honestly and sanely interpreted, was our gospel yesterday; it is our gospel to-day, and it must be our gospel forever, and it needs the sanction of the thirteen-inch gun. The sea is the battlefield of the future. A bugle will make an army, but it requires years to make a battleship. Indiana has a mighty battleship which bore her name through the battle of Santiago, and she wishes as a nucleus a similar ship for every State. We must and we will have a navy which throughout the years to come can do what Jones and Perry and Farragut and Dewey

and Sampson and Schley have done in the "Indiana loves this Nation as a child loves its mother, and with the other children we stand forever. We bowed our heads with Georgia when Henry Grady died; we mourned with Maine for Thomas B. Reed; with the Nation we deplored the tragic fate of the great McKinley; one by one the States passed in solemn procession to heap the grave of our Harrison with tributes, and to-day with every other commonwealth we are thrilled by the maniiness and statesmanship of that son of New

York, Theodore Roosevelt. "Up with the broad, down with the narrow; up with the mutual, down with the selfish. Each State is a stone in the national temple, each State is a star in our firmament, each State is a sister in the happiest family the world ever saw, and now in this, the golden dawn of this century, when opportunity begs for men, when, invention emancipates and discovery bewilders, when science sits close by stars, when the white-robed angels of love kneel by all the graves on all the fields of war; in this the brightest hour of time's

long weary day, Indiana lifts her glass to the States and speaks this sentiment:
"The ideal patriot, proud of his cit prouder of his State, but proudest of his